

ROMANOV, I. S.

Rogachev, I. S. "Experimental investigation of electric motors", Stornii nauki
tekh. statey Khar'k. elektrotekh. inst., Issue 7, 1948, p. 214-21.

So: U-3 61, 10 April 63, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

ROGACHEV, I. S.

Rogachev, I. S. "A variant of frequency control by an electric motor with a large number of speeds", Sbornik nauch.-tekhn. statey knar'k. elektrotekhn. in-ta, Issue 7, 1948, p. 361-69.

So: U-3261, 10 April 51, (reopsis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

LIVSHITS, A.L.; ROGACHEV, I.S.

Generators for units machining metals by electropulse technique.
Stan. 1 instr.27 no.11:1-5 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Metalworking machinery)

LIVSHITS, A.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.; ROGACHEV, I.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Generators for electroimpulse processing of metals. Elektrichestvo
no.3:19-23 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metalloreshushchikh stankov (for Livshits). 2. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. Lenina (for Rogachev).
(Metals--Heat treatment)

SOV/144-58-9-4/18

AUTHORS: ~~Rogachev, I.S.~~, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent,
and ~~Perchik, L. D.~~, Senior Lecturer
TITLE: Unipolar-commutator Pulse Generator (Unipolyarno-
kommutatornyy generator impul'sov)
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika,
1958, Nr 9, pp 21-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Electro-erosive machining of metal can be classified into the following categories: electric spark machining, anodo-mechanical machining, electric contact machining and machining by means of electric pulses. The last of these is based on using arc impulses of long and medium duration and low intensity. Compared to electric spark machining, the productivity is 5 to 8 times higher in the case of machining by electric pulses. Furthermore, the wear of the tool electrode is less and so is the power consumption. Due to the various drawbacks of conventional sources of current supply for this method of machining, much effort has been spent in developing generators specifically for this purpose. As a result of the investigations carried out between 1951 and 1958 at the Chair for Electric Machinery of the Khar'kov Card 1/6 Polytechnical Institute, the OKB MSS and ENIMS, rotary

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generators of several types were evolved:

- 1) generators which produce directly unipolar impulses (Ref 1);
- 2) generators producing impulses of alternating polarity which are rectified directly in the machine;
- 3) machines in which the generation of groups of impulses of alternating polarity is synthesized with subsequent rectification (Ref 2).

In this paper the principle of operation is described and also the test results of a machine of the latter type, i.e., the "unipolar-commutator generator of impulses" (UCGI), since so far no information has been published on such machines. It was observed experimentally that the best surface quality is obtained at a relatively high frequency and intensity with low energies of the individual impulses and this is attributed to the fact that the quantity of metal ejected during each impulse is low; in most cases this also brings about an improvement in the evacuation of the dispersed particles. These considerations led to

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the development of a new type of generator, the UCGI, which is a relatively small source of supply of impulses of elevated frequency for electro-erosive machining. This special generator of a modulated frequency is based on an original combination of the types (1) and (2) generators. The generation of unipolar impulses in one group takes place in a similar manner as it does in the machine which generates directly unipolar impulses, whilst the rectification of the groups of impulses of alternating polarity into unipolar impulses is effected in the machine itself by means of a commutator in the same way as it is in the type (2) generator. The impulse character of the generated e.m.f. is achieved by producing an appropriate shape of the curve of the field by changing the magnetic conductivity of the air gap along the circumference of the armature and using a non-uniformly distributed armature winding. An increase in the frequency of the generated impulses is achieved by increasing the number of poles by having a tooth-like surface of the individual poles.

Card 3/6 Therefore, in the individual conductors of the armature

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winding, with a space of one pole between them, e.m.f. impulses of a single polarity will be generated during rotation of the armature. The summation of the individual e.m.f. under the various poles is effected by inter-connecting the windings and, as a result of that, it is not necessary to sum the individual e.m.f. by increasing the slip rings which would lead to an increase in the mechanical losses and an increased length of the machine in the axial direction. The principle of operation of the machine is explained by the sketch, Fig 1, which shows the development onto a plane of the stator 1 and of one of the possible alternatives of the armature winding for a 4-pole machine. The internal surface of the stator has two types of slots: slots 2 which contain the excitation windings 3 and narrow slots without any windings 4. As a result of the latter, a larger number of impulses are obtained. It is also possible to utilize machines with salient poles,

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the surfaces of which are tooth-shaped. A photo of an experimental prototype of such a machine is shown in Fig 4, p 25. Two such experimental machines were developed and tested at the Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute; they are generating 1200 and 1600 impulses/sec respectively; the average current intensity is about 50 A, the maximum voltage is about 120 V. In Fig 5 a drawing is given of the stamped sheet of the armature of such a machine for generating 1200 impulses/sec. The oscillograms of the e.m.f., the voltage and the current are reproduced in Figs 7 and 8 and the external characteristic of the machine is graphed in Fig 9. It was found in tests carried out at ENIMS that the use of these generators for feeding machines working on the electro-erosion principle permits carrying out certain operations which are difficult or impossible to carry out when using other current sources, for instance, broaching of thin slots and of holes of diameters of the order of 0.2 mm. Data are given on the rate of electro-erosion machining achieved by using the generator supplying 1600 impulses/sec. The dimensions of the

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machine can be further reduced by increasing their speed. Such generators may also have other applications. There are 9 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1958

Card 6/6

ROGACHEV, I.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4841

Livshits, Abram Lazarevich, and Ivan Sergeyevich Rogachev

Generatory periodicheskikh impul'sov sil'nogo toka (Generators of Heavy-Current Periodic Pulses) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 198 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Ed.: I.A. Yakobson; Tech. Ed.: G.Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical and scientific personnel concerned with special problems of machining metals, electric drive, and other heavy-current pulse-technique applications. It may also be used by workers who construct special electric machines.

COVERAGE: The book contains a classification, survey, description of operating principles, and the derivation of basic relationships concerning generators of periodic pulses which are presently used for electromachining of metals. The authors present diagrams, list the types of relaxation, vacuum-tube, pool-cathode tube, and machine generators of symmetrical, nonsymmetrical variable-polarity, and unipolar heavy-current pulses and include comparative data and recommendations for their use. Special attention is given to those types of generators which already have wide industrial use. The authors thank Academi-

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Generators of Heavy-Current (Cont.)

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cian M.P. Kostenko, and Professor T.S. Stekol'nikov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, for their help. There are 57 references: 53 Soviet, 3 English, and 1 German.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3901

Novoye v elektricheskoy i ultrazvukovoy obrabotke materialov (New Developments in Electrical and Ultrasonic Machining of Materials) (Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine, 1959. 261 p. 5,000 copies printed.)

Ed. (title page): L.Ye. Popilov, Ed. (inside book): S.I. Boronchevskiy, Tech. Ed.: P.S. Sirmov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel and production workers.

CONTENTS: This is a collection of 20 articles presented at the Third All-Union Conference of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Machine Industry on Electrochemical and Ultrasonic Machining of Metals, held in Leningrad. The articles deal with the latest achievements in the field of electrical and ultrasonic machining of metals. New references follow several of the articles.

As described: References follow several of the articles. Some problems in the technology and design of machines for electrochemical machining of metals

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ivan Sergeyevich E194/E155

AUTHORS: Rogachev, I.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent, Head of the Chair; and Perchik, L.D.,
Senior Lecturer

TITLE: The E.m.f. and Current of a Unipolar-Commutator Impulse
Generator

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Elektromekhanika, 1960, 3 Nr 2, pp 88-105 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Possible applications of a unipolar-commutator impulse
generator have been described in a previous article by
this author published in Elektromekhanika 1958 Nr 9.
Various e.m.f. and current impulse wave shapes are
required, according to the application. The present
article considers the relationships between parameters
that govern the shapes of individual impulses and of the
whole no-load e.m.f. curve, with different designs of
armature winding, and equations are also given that
describe the shape of individual current impulses and
the whole current curve. The no-load e.m.f. of the
armature winding is first considered. As described in
the previous article, the armature winding consists of a

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The E.m.f. and Current of a Unipolar-Commutator Impulse Generator

number of branches separated from one another by a pole pitch, so that the e.m.f.'s of all conductors of a branch coincide in phase and magnitude. The wave-shape of the e.m.f. induced in each branch corresponds to the field distribution in the air gap. If saturation is neglected, the field distribution between the surfaces of the stator poles and the armature may be regarded as that of a field between two equi-potential surfaces. The armature is considered to be smooth. The stator, which has teeth, is treated as two regions: in one the poles are of the same sign, and in the other they are of opposite sign. The simple magnetic circuit when the poles of the teeth are of the same sign is illustrated diagrammatically in Fig 1 and the armature surface induction for this case is given by expression (1). When the poles are of opposite sign, the magnetic circuit is that illustrated diagrammatically in Fig 2, and the corresponding armature surface induction is given by Eq (3). These equations were used to construct the curves of field distribution and no-load e.m.f. for a

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unipolar-commutator impulse generator (Fig 3, curve 1). This curve is compared with a curve derived from experimental oscillograms of no-load e.m.f. (Fig 3, curve 2). It will be seen that agreement is satisfactory. As saturation of the pole teeth increases the impulses evidently become wider and the constant component of the e.m.f. increases. This is because more flux enters the armature from the lateral surfaces of the teeth. The limits of validity of the equations are considered. The subsequent considerations are simplified by assuming that the field distribution is that illustrated in Fig 4, i.e. that the induction under the teeth is of a constant maximum value and that between the teeth a constant minimum value. The field distribution between the poles is assumed to be rectilinear. The field curve may be resolved into two components: the first consists of two trapeziums of opposite sign, each half a pole-pitch long; and the component is a group of rectangles with a base equal to the tooth width, the distance between them being the tooth pitch. With these simplifying assumptions,

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the armature e.m.f. wave-shape is considered for various interconnections of the branches of the armature winding and for various ratios of the number of stator to armature teeth. The considerations relate to a generator with one commutator when all branches of the armature winding are connected in series. It is of practical interest to consider the influence of the parameters of the magnetic system on the e.m.f. wave-shape. To determine the latter for the whole winding it suffices to consider the e.m.f. induced in conductors located in a group of armature slots corresponding to one pair of poles. Equations (10)-(13) are given for determination of the no-load e.m.f. wave-shape for various numbers of parallel branches of the winding and of slots. Maximum and minimum values of the intervals between e.m.f. pulses are indicated by Eqs (15) and (16). A simplified resultant e.m.f. curve for a particular machine is drawn in Fig 5. The current wave-shape is then considered. It is difficult to determine in linear circuits supplied by impulse or non-sinusoidal voltage. The method of resolution into a Fourier series is not suitable.

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When the e.m.f. wave-shape can be simply expressed analytically, operator calculus methods are applicable, particularly the method of finite conversion. It was found possible to use this method to obtain expressions for the currents over individual periods of time for the particular curve of the e.m.f. of all armature winding branches connected in series. As all the circuit elements are linear the armature winding current may be obtained as the sum of the individual currents set up by the e.m.f. in each branch. The currents are identical in wave shape but displaced relative to one another by an armature tooth pitch. To simplify the expressions for the current curve, the e.m.f. function is considered as a series of rectangular impulses, as shown in Fig 5a. Certain simplifying assumptions that are made in drawing up the equivalent circuit are described, and the equivalent circuit corresponding to a purely resistive load is given in Fig 6. Eqs (19) are then derived for the current in any time interval. Next the main current curves are found, by summing currents due to the

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e.m.f.'s of individual branches of the armature windings. The e.m.f. curve for one branch of the armature winding is given in Fig 7, and current values at the start of the first impulse and the end of the last of the group are then determined. Equations are thereby derived for the current curve in the whole armature winding. A number of equations are given because it is not possible to write a single simple expression for the current curve in all the various cases considered. It is of particular interest to determine the initial and final currents after the last impulse of the group, because the last exponential decrement governs the process of commutation of the generator. In considering this tail-end wave-shape it is possible to lump together the various cases of armature current wave-shape that have been considered, and to unite them into a single expression. Eq (32) is then derived for the relative value of the impulse current during the interval of commutation. Further equations bear on the reliability of commutation when the impulse frequency is 1000 per second or more, and recommendations

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are deduced concerning the winding design. The armature current wave-shape of the machine may be determined to find out whether the pause between the groups of impulses is long enough to ensure satisfactory commutation. The analysis also shows that, other things being equal, it is more difficult to obtain the optimum current wave-shape when the impulse frequency is high. It is concluded that the theoretical information given in this paper is in agreement with test results on experimental machines and can be used in designing machines of this type.

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There are 8 figures and 6 Soviet references (2 probably translated from English)

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin, Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Chair of Electrical Machines, Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute) (Rogachev, I.S.).
Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Perchik, L.D.)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1959

S/144/60/000/04/007/017
E194/E455

AUTHORS: ^{Ivan Sergeyevich}
Rogachev, I.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Dotsent
and Tkachenko, A.N.

TITLE: Induction-Type Unipolar Impulse Generators with
External Rectification

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika,
1960, 3 Nr 4, pp 40-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The various types of unipolar impulse generators used
for spark machining are briefly reviewed. In principle,
the simplest approach is to rectify the output of a
generator of alternate impulses but it is difficult to
use commutators for this purpose at high frequencies.
Thus, the idea arose of developing induction impulse
generators having a symmetrical voltage wave shape
composed of impulses of identical duration and
amplitude and alternate sign, which are then combined by
an external rectifier. The flux wave shape necessary to
generate a certain emf wave shape is first considered.
Eq (3) is derived for the flux curve required to obtain
a square wave shape. The induction generators that are
used may have half-open stator slots and rectangular

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Induction-Type Unipolar Impulse Generators with External Rectification

rotor slots, as shown in Fig 2. The principle of obtaining impulse emf with this type of construction is then explained and the flux distribution is given by Eq (5). The frequency of the emf induced in the stator is given by Eq (7) and the emf wave shape is readily determined. The induction generator may also be made with the rotor teeth wider than the stator teeth, as shown diagrammatically in Fig 3. This case is considered and it is found that whilst in many cases it can give improved impulse emf wave shape, the cross-section of the magnetic circuit must be greater so that the machine becomes appreciably larger. In order to verify the operating principles and working characteristics of these induction generators the Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute developed and studied two prototypes. They had narrow rotor slots for frequencies of 2000 and 3000 impulses per second, with an external full-wave rectifier. The resulting generator, designated type IGI-1, is then described. It develops 3000 c/s at

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IGI-1,
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3000 rpm with a rated mean current of 50 A and a voltage peak value of 110 V. The construction is briefly described with photographs of the completed generator in Fig 5, of the rotor and end-plate in Fig 6 and of the stator in Fig 7. The output was rectified in a full-wave bridge circuit by an external germanium rectifier type SVG-50-55²⁸, which proved very reliable. An oscillogram of the no-load voltage taken with full-wave rectification is given in Fig 8; Fig 9 and 10 are oscillograms of voltage and current respectively when operating on resistive load with full-wave rectification. By altering the rectifier to half-wave rectification, the frequency and emf characteristics of the generator may be modified. When operating with full wave rectification and a resistive load, the efficiency of the generator is about 80%. It has been used successfully in cutting small holes in slots in hard alloys and also in raising the speed of spark machining. There are 10 figures and

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Induction-Type Unipolar Impulse Generators with External
Rectification

6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut
(Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1959

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9.2580

S/144/62/000/006/008/009
D230/D308

AUTHORS: Bogachev, I.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent, and Tkachenko, A.N., Assistant

TITLE: Calculation of working regimes of a pulse generator
in an erosion gap

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Elektro-
mekhanika, no. 6, 1962, 679-683

TEXT: Fundamental working regions of generators of symmet-
ric pulses and their operation in the erosion gap are considered.
For the purpose of analysis it is assumed that during the conducting
part of the cycle the potential across the erosion gap is constant
and equal to the magnitude of the breakdown voltage. A differential
equation for the circuit containing the electrical machine generating
the pulses, the erosion gap and the valve is formulated and the solu-
tion is obtained. Graphs showing the relation between the current
pulse duration and the mean relative current value are given. Two
working conditions are possible: (i) The current due to the positive
half-cycle ends before the negative half-cycle reaches the break-
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Calculation of working regimes ...

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D230/D308

down value, and the current pulses, due to the voltage half-cycles of various polarities are time-spaced. This regime can be considered as a superposition of two half-waves. A relation is given for the calculation of the mean current value. (ii) In the second condition the current duration, for a single half-cycle rectification, is larger than the emf half-cycle. The current as in the case of the sinusoidal emf action, crosses the zero points not at the moment when the emf reaches breakdown value, but a little later. There are 3 figures. ✓ B

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1962

Card 2/2

ROGACHEV, I.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; TKACHENKO, A.N., kand.tekhn.
nauk, starshiy prepodavatel:

"Electromechanical inductor generators" by V.S.Sharov. Reviewed
by I.S.Rogachev, A.N.Tkachenko. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh.
7 no. 3:391-392 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektricheskikh mashin Khar'kovskogo
politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni Lenina (for Rogachev).
2. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin Khar'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo
instituta imeni Lenina (for Tkachenko).

ROGACHEV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

"Design of electrical machines" by I.M. Postnikov. Reviewed
by I.S. Rogachev. Elektrichestvo no.6:95-96 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Electric machinery
(Postnikov, I.M.)

ROGACHEV, Ivan Sergeyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; TKACHENKO,
Anatoliy Nikolayevich, assistant

Calculation of the operation of a pulse generator with an erosion
gan. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.6:679-683 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektricheskikh mashin Khar'kovskogo
politekhnikheskogo instituta (for Rogachev). 2. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin Khar'kovskogo politekhnikheskogo instituta
(for Tkachenko).

(Oscillators, Electric) (Pulse circuits)

BERKOVICH, M.Ya.; KORNONOGOV, A.P.; MINKHAYROV, K.L.; ROGACHEV, K.A.

Freezing as a means of combating the absorption of flushing
fluids in oil well drilling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i
gaz no.1:45-50 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Oil well drilling fluids)

Rogachev, K.I.

94-3-11/26

AUTHORS: Zhvachkin, D.I., Boberchuk, V.E., Gordenkov, Yu.A.,
Levenson, L.I., Kiss, T.N., Rogachev, K.I.

TITLE: A High-output Device for Gauging Holes by Means of a
Sphere (Vysokoproizvoditel'noye prisposobleniye dlya
kalibrovki otverstiya sharikom)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol.13, No.3, p. 19
(USSR).

ABSTRACT: This is a suggestion that received fifth premium in an
All-Union competition for the economy of electric power.
Manufacture of the bushing for the pressure device of a
spinning machine entails particularly accurate machining of
the internal diameter. The authors developed a method of
gauging this diameter by means of steel balls and introduced
it at the Tashkent Textile Machinery Works (Tashtekstil'mash).
The device includes a jig to hold the bushing and a pneumatic
cylinder which pushes the ball through the hole; the ball
then returns to the initial position. The device can be
used to calibrate 5 000 bushes per shift with considerable
economy of electricity.

There is 1 figure..

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
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ROGACHEV, K.S.

AUTHOR: Savonov, A.P. (Chief Power Engineer) 01-2-20/27

TITLE: A conference of the Chief Power Engineers of Enterprises of the Moscow City Council of National Economy. (Sovesnchaniye glavnykh energetikov predpriyatiy Mosgorsovnarkhoza.)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol.13. No.2. pp.32-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This Conference, held in October, 1957, heard reports by Savonov, A.P. on improving the power equipment of the undertakings; by Nemov, A.P. (Chief Engineer of Mosenergo) on the autumn-winter peak of 1957-8 and the prospective development of Mosenergo; and by Rogachev, K.S. (Manager of Promenergo) on the plan of this organisation for 1958. Considerable attention was paid to centralisation of repair work on various electrical equipment, and to centralised compressed air supply. In the discussion, the existence of a large number of small inefficient boiler houses was mentioned. The plan of Promenergo was confirmed and suggestions made about further centralisation of repair work.

ASSOCIATION: Mosgorsovnarkhoz

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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AL GACHOV, K.S.

AUTHOR: Rogachev, K.S., Director of Promenergo

94-1-2/24

TITLE: Improving the Technology of Industrial Power Systems of the Moscow (City) Economic Region (O povyshenii tekhnicheskogo urovnya energokhozyaystva promyshlennykh predpriyatiy Moskovskogo (gorodskogo) ekonomicheskogo rayona)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, No. 1, pp. 5 - 7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Before the government reorganised industry, industrial enterprises often had individual small power undertakings, which was very wasteful. The supply of heat to industry was also arranged individually. Therefore, the Council of the National Economy of the Moscow (City) economic region decided to set up a production-technical organisation called "Promenergo" to maintain, design and repair the power equipment of industrial undertakings in the region using the maintenance workshops of "Tsentroenergotsvetmet" and "Energokhimprom" and also the equipment-manufacturing undertaking of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry, "Stroymekhhkombinat". The article then describes the organisation of Promenergo. There are seven production departments whose functions are mostly evident from their titles. The Electro-technical Repair Department determines the best operating conditions of electric furnaces; works out and

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Improving the Technology of Industrial Power Systems of
the Moscow (City) Economic Region

adjusts telecontrol equipment at sub-stations; draws up standards for power consumption in production, and so on. The heating-plant repair department is concerned with fuel economy and the operation of pertinent equipment including water treatment plant. The control, measuring equipment and automatics department helps industries with automation and with the design and repair of control and measuring instruments. There is also a communications department and an experimental department. The latter works with the Moscow Power Institute (MEI), the Power Institute of the Ac.Sc. USSR (Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR) and other scientific organisations. This department will study such questions as ash and dust removal from industrial gases and smoke; the use of waste heat from industrial furnaces, the use of special air heaters for boilers, and so on. The power equipment department manufactures various steam and gas fittings and spare parts. The repair and erection department is the largest of the production departments. It will devote much attention to converting furnaces and boilers to gas burning. Finally, there is a design department which designs central, regional power installations for groups of industrial undertakings which have uneconomic small boiler houses.

Card2/3

Improving the Technology of Industrial Power Systems of
the Moscow (City) Economic Region. 94-1-2/24

ASSOCIATION: Promenergo

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

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L 165-65 EWT(m)/EWP(z)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4 JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5007175 S/0286/65/000/003/0042/0043
22
B

AUTHOR: Kutsenko, A. I.; Burindva, L. I.; Moshkin, P. A.; Volkov, I. S.;
Nikolayeva, V. M.; Mikhaylov, A. I.; Kornev, V. I.; Rogachev, L. K.; Manteyfel',
V. I.; Gapeyeva, Z. Ya.

TITLE: A cutting compound for cold finishing of metals. Class 23, No. 167939

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1965, 42-43

TOPIC TAGS: coolant, cutting fluid 4

ABSTRACT: An Author's Certificate has been granted for a coolant with the following composition: dialkylphenylphosphates or phthalic, adipic or sebacic esters or higher esters of monocarboxylic acid with alcohols containing from 4 to 10 atoms of carbon per molecule; or esters of polyhydric alcohols and monocarboxylic acids which contain from 5 to 10 carbon atoms per molecule.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod imeni I. A. Likhacheva (Moscow Auto-
mobile Factory)

Card 1/2

CHERTKOV, I.I.; ROGACHEVA, L.S.; TSELSHEVICH, L.L.; RAUSHENBACH, M.O.

Experimental two-stage transplantation of allogeneous bone marrow
in severe radiation sickness. Med. rad. 10 no.6:34-42 1965.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Radiologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - doktor med. nauk F.E.
Faynshteyn) Tsentral'noy ordena Lenina instituta gematologii
i perelivaniya krovi, Moskva.

ROGACHEV, L. S.

2801

HEMOTHERAPY IN RADIATION SICKNESS. A. A.
Bagdasarov, B. F. Belyaeva, and L. S. Rogachev (Central
Hematology and Blood Transfusion Inst.). Med. Radiol. 1,
No. 5, 45-50(1966) Sept.-Oct. (In Russian)

3

14(1)

SOV/66-59-3-7/31

AUTHORS: Rogachev, N. and Shinka, V., Engineers

TITLE: Stepless Operational Production Control of Refrigeration Installations

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959. Nr 3, pp 30 - 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A throttle device mounted on the suction line of a compressor is proposed as a means of obtaining smooth continuous control of the operation of a compressor in accordance with temperature changes of the medium under refrigeration. The article describes the design of an automatic throttle (ADT) consisting of two parts - a transducer and a servo mechanism. Pressure under the membrane of the transducer being constant, the position of the membrane and of the actuating valve depends entirely on the pressure of the substance above the membrane, or the temperature of the refrigerated medium, in which the thermo-cartridge of the transducer is placed. Control devices of the type ADT permit the improvement of temperature regulation in a number of cases. However, energy losses, observed in connection with this method of temperature control, limit its field of application. The author recommends the controller of the ADT type for:

1) multi-temperature systems, in which evaporators possessing different temperatures are operated by a single compressor; 2) for controlling the

Card 1/2

SOV/66-59-3-7/31

Stepless Operational Production Control of Refrigeration Installations

temperature at the outlet of the evaporator in order to prevent freezing of products or of the cooling agent (brine, water); 3) for raising the evaporating temperature in cold chamber installations during periods of partial load in order to prevent shrinkage of products from drying; 4) for air conditioners and other installations intended for objects with small heat capacities and varying load.

There are 2 diagrams, 2 graphs and 1 English reference.

ASSOCIATION: SKB kislородno-dykhatel'noy apparatury (Special Designing Bureau for Oxygen Breathing Apparatus) (N. Rogachev); TskB kholodil'nogo mashinostroyeniya (Central Designing Bureau of Refrigeration Machine Building) (V. Shinka).

Card 2/2

1. YEVENKO, E. S., ROGACHEV, G. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Machine Tools
7. Levelling and chamfering machine. Podshipnik no. 2 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

ROGACHEV, N.N.

Temperature and pressure relay for the automation of refrigerating
machinery. Ser.III: Nov.mash., obor. i sred.avtomatiz. no.59:
53-62 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "Pribor" Priokskogo
soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

ROGACHEV, N.V., inzh.

Hydraulic-fill construction of embankments from loess soils. Gidr.
1 mel. 17 no.3:31-36 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy gidromeliorativnyy institut.

ROGACHEV, N.V.

Dust control in the press shops of wool-scouring plants. Tekst.
prom. 20 no.10:65-66 0'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Direktor Nevinnomysskoy fabriki pervichnoy obrabotki shersti
imeni Lenina.
(Wool industry) (Dust collectors)

ROGACHEV, N.V.

Improving the raw wool receiving operations at industrial
procurement points. Tekst.prom. 20 no.6:65-66 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Direktor Nevinnomysskoy fabriki pervichnoy obrabotki
shersti imeni Lenina.
(Wool industry)

VORONKIN, I.N., inzh.; ROGACHEV, P.G., inzh.

Constructing dams without building preliminary cofferdams. Gidr.
stoi. 30 no.2:16-18 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Dams)

GORBACHEV, S.S., inzh.; KHANIN, Ye.M., inzh.; MOROZOV, N.F., inzh.;
RABINOVICH, Ye.M., inzh.; STROYEV, A.Ye., inzh.; FEL'MAN, Ya.M.,
inzh.; DOLGIKH, V.N., inzh.; ROGACHEV, S.A., inzh.; YAKUSHEV, A.A.

Dismountable plant for making and assembling house made of
large aerated concrete blocks. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi.
no.12:11-18 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Konstruktorskogo byuro po zhelezobetonu
Glavmosoblstroyaterialov pri Mosoblispolkome (for Yakushev).
2. Konstruktorskoye byuro po zhelezobetonu Glavmosoblstroy-
aterialov, Moskva, D'yakov per., d.4 (for all).
(Lightweight concrete) (Concrete blocks)

ROGACHEV, S.G.; SHENNIKOV, Ye.V.

Desulfurization of petroleum coke in a gas current. Nefteper.
i neftekhim. no.5:22-24 '84. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod im. XXII s"yezda
Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza i Moskovskiy ordena
Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy
promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

ROGACHEV, S.G.; SMIDOVICH, Ye.V.

Sulfur compounds evolved in the calcination of petroleum coke.
Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.12:19-23 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
im. I.M.Gubkina.

ROGACHEV, S.I.

Machine for the lapping in of stopcocks. Spirt. prom. 29
no.8:32 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Novo-Sukhanovskiy spirtovoy zavod.

ROGACHEV, Sergey Vladimirovich, kand. ekon. nauk; ICAYEV, V.A.,
1961.

[How production funds save time; production funds and
labor productivity] Kak proizvodstvennye fondy ekonomiziruyut
vremya; proizvodstvennye fondy i proizvoditel'stvo
truda. Moskva, izd-vo "Znanie," 1966. 30 p.
(Dovse v zhizni, nauka, tekhnika. V Serii: Sel'skoe
khozyaystvo, no.4) (MIRA 18:1)

ROGACHEV, S. I., (Veterinary Surgeon, "Eglaine" State Farm, Latvian SSR)

Eradication of nosematosis in bees

Veterinariya vol, 38, no. 10, October 1961, pp. 81-89.

DOROSHEV, I.A., prof., red.; IGNATOV, S.A., dots., red.; SUSLOV,
I.F., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; GRUSHCHENKO, I.P., red.;
ROGACHEV, S.V., red.; VORONINA, N.V., red.

[Several problems of the intensification of agriculture]
Nektoroye problemy intensifikatsii sel'skogo khoziaistva.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Mysl'," 1964. 283 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moscow. Akademiya obshchestvennykh nauk.

DAVYDOV, Vladislav Fedorovich; ROGACHEV, Sergey Vladimirovich; BOGDANOVA, N.,
red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[There where the orchards bloom] Tam gde tsvetut sady, Moskva,
Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 45 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Rural conditions)

ROGACHEV, T. P. and ENGLIN, B. A.

"The Cloud Point Temperature of Aviation Gasolines," Neft. Khoz., No.8, pp 61-63, 1954.

Translation D 256554, 15 June 55

ROGACHEV, V.

Radio - Repairing

Joining of sound coil of the R-10 loud-speaker. Radio, 29, no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ROGACHEV, V.

USSR/ Electronics - Radio

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 5/24

Authors : Sergeyev, V.; Morov, M.; Titovskiy, I.; Bogomolov, A.; Larshin, Yu;
Ivanov, A.; and Rogachev, V.

Title : Over thousands of kilometers

Periodical : Radio 5, page 11, May 1955

Abstract : Brief messages from various Soviet expeditions (Antarctic, Vrangeli Island, Indian Ocean, Uedinenie Island, Cape Schmidt) praising the great achievements of Soviet radio communications system. Illustrations.

Institution:

Submitted :

ROGACHEV, V. (s. Mihaylovskoye, Stavropol'skogo kraya)

Adapting the TU-600 amplifier for operation on a 240-volt feeder
line. Radio no.6:45 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Radio--Apparatus and supplies)

MARSHAK, M.Ye.; ROGACHEV, V.G.

Photoapparatus for registration of pulse. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 42
no.12:70-71 D '56. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii dykhaniya i krovoobra-
shcheniya Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY, apparatus and instruments,
registration photo-appar. (Rus))

BEIYAVEKIY, I.Ya., inzh.; ROGACHEV, V.G., inzh.

Use of polyethylene pipes in railroad equipment. Zhel. dor.
transp. 47 no.1:61-63 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

LIST AND INDEX										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										LIST AND INDEX									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10										11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20										21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30									
A B C D E F G H I J										K L M N O P Q R S T U V										W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE									

Free and bound water in agar gels. V. I. Kozlov. *Colloid J.* (U. S. S. R.) 1, 79-80 (1935).—The amt. of bound water is not a function of the total water sorbed by the swelled sample, and is taken up more rapidly than the rate of swelling. Purified agars bind more water, and Japanese are more active than Odessa agars. While the amt. of sorbed water varies with addn. of electrolytes, the bound water is independent of the nature and valence of the added anions but both depend on the charge of the cation. Data are given on the bound water in several water plants. E. H. Rathmann.

2

ALSO SEE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

/2.

Significance of the carbohydrate moiety in evaluation of quality of dry-fruit grades of figs. V. I. Kozlov and N. M. Shornikova. *Sobremennyye Plody i Oveschichy* - Zhurnal No. 1, 124-34 (1940).--Summary of which material indicates the following chem. content necessary for high-grade fig material: sugar over 75%, pectin over 3.5%, starch not over 1.1%, cellulose not over 5.5%. For 2nd-grade product: sugar not less than 65%, pectin not less than 1.5%, starch not over 1.7%, cellulose not over 7%. The above figures are based on dried figs, with calcn. on abs. dry wt. An increase of the quality factors by 5-10% is called for in evaluation of fresh fruit. G. M. Kozlov

CA

12

Biochemical processes during ripening and wilting of fig fruit structures. V. I. Rogachev, N. M. Shornikova, and L. I. Grintsev. *Biokhimiya Plodov i Ovochek* Sbornik No. 1, 135-40(1949).—The best product for production of dried figs is obtained when the wilting can proceed spontaneously on the tree. During this process an intensive loss of H_2O occurs, with some loss of sugars and pectins, as a result of continuing metabolism. However, the rapid loss of H_2O actually causes a rise of concn. of the metabolites. There does not appear to be any change in cell permeability at this stage, and the nutritive properties and taste of the fruit are not lost. The content of EtOH and Acll increases during ripening, with a drop during wilting. Some varieties display a peak of EtOH content in mid-ripening; most of them, however, show smooth change at the beginning of wilting.
G. M. Kozolapoff

ROGACHEV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BELYASHAYA, I.M., nauchnyy
sotrudnik.

Variation of the colloidal and chemical properties of grape juice
under different methods of clarification. Trudy VNIIEP no.3:
120-128 '54. (MLA 9:8)

(Fruit juices--Analysis)

ROGACHEV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Colloid chemical aspects of tomato pulp as it relates to the
production of tomato concentrates. Trudy VNIIOKOP no.6:68-74 '56.
(MLRA 10:5)

(Tomatoes)

ROGACHEV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ISAYEVA, Z.S., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Darkening of tomato concentrates during storage. Trudy VNIKOP
no.6:89-95 '56. (Tomatoes) (MLRA 10:5)

ROGACHEV, V.I.

Technical progress in the fruit and vegetable canning industry of
the U.S.S.R. Kons. 1 ov. prom. 12 no.10:9-15 0 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Canning industry--History)

ROGACHEV, V.I.; LEMARIN'YE, K.P.; ISAYEVA, Z.S.

Effect of high-temperature sterilization of short duration on the
quality of canned foods. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.10:15-19 0 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy
i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Food, Canned--Sterilization)

ROGACHEV, V.I.

Utilization of ionizing radiation for the preservation of food products. Kons. i ov.prom. 14 no.2:6-8 P '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy promyshlennosti. .
(Radiation sterilization)

1350
KHENMAN, R.S. [Hansen, R.S.]; RAYSKAYA, M.G. [translator]; CHERNYAYEV, N.D.
[translator]; ROGACHEV, V.I., kand.tekhn.anuk, red.; VOYKOVA, A.A.,
red.; GHEBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Scientific and technological problems involved in using ionizing
radiation for the preservation of food. Translated from the English]
Nauchnye i tekhnologicheskie problemy primeneniia ioniziruiushchikh
izluchenii dlia konservirovaniia pishchevykh produktov. Moskva,
Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 278 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Radiation sterilization)

ROGACHEV, V.I.

Use of ionizing radiation for preserving food products.
Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.1:25-29 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Food--Preservation) (Radiation sterilization)

SAMSONOVA, Anna Nikolayevna; ROGACHEV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent;
NAMESTNIKOV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, spetsred.; RESH, G.S., red.;
GOTLIB, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Manufacture of fruit and berry juices] Proizvodstvo plodovo-
iagodnykh sokov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1959. 82 p.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Fruit juices)

ROGACHEV, V.I.

Radioisotopes and nuclear radiations in the food industry. Atom.
energ. 9 no.3:235-239 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)
(Food industry)
(Radioactivity)

ROGACHEV, V.I.; FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; DOROMYIEVA, Ye.V.

Changes in the coloring matter of beets sterilized by
ionized radiations and heat. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.2:
13-16 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Beets--Sterilization) (Coloring matter)

ROGACHEV, V.I.; FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; YEGOROVA, K.V.

Transformations of coloring matter in green peas during
sterilization by heat and gamma rays. Kons.i ov.prom. 15
no.9:19-24 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy
i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Peas--Sterilization) (Coloring matter)

ROGACHEV, V. I., prof. (Moskva)

Effect of heating with high-frequency currents on the quality of
food products. Acta chimica Hung 23 no.1/4:541-554 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservatsii promyshlennosti, Moskva.

(Electric currents) (Food) (Fruit) (Vegetables)
(Ascorbic acid)

ROGACHEV, V.I.; FRUMKIN, M.L.; PAVLOVA, G.L.; DCZORRETS, D.P.

Biochemical changes taking place in meat subjected to irradiation
and during subsequent storage. Kons. i ov. prom. 15 no.6:13-15 Je
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Meat--Sterilization)

ROGACHEV, V.I.; FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; YEGOROVA, K.V.; DOROFEYeva,
Ye.V.

Certain factors causing the darkening of the tuber tissues of potatoes
sterilized by ionizing radiation. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.8:11-15 Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshche-
sushil'noy promyshlennosti.

(Potatoes)

(Radiation sterilization)

FAN-YUNG, Aleksandr Froymovich, dots.; FLAUMENBAUM, Boris L'vovich,
dots.; IZOTOV, Andrey Konstantinovich, dots.; ROGACHEV, V.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KRUGLOVA, G.I., red.; SATAROVA,
A.M., tekhn. red.

[Technology of fruit and vegetable preservation] Tekhnologiya
konservirovaniia plodov i ovoshchei. izd.2., ispr. i dop.
Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 518 p. (MIRA 15'6)
(Canning and preserving)

LEMARIN'YE, K.P.; ROGACHEV, V.I.; GORDON, Yu.I.

Aseptic canning of food products. Kons. i ov. prom. 17
no.8:14-18 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy
i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.

PETROV, N.A., red.; PETRENKO, L.I., red.; SAVITSKIY, P.S., red.; SINITSIN, V.I., red.; KOLOTYRKIN, Ye.M., red.; SYRKUS, N.P., red.; ROMM, R.F., red.; ANTYSHEV, P.I., red.; VARTAZAROV, S.Ye., red.; ZATSEV, A.I., red.; ZEZYULINSKIY, V.M., red.; ZEDGINIDZE, G.A., red.; MARTYINKIN, F.F., red.; ROGACHEV, I.I., red.; SLATINSKIY, A.N., red.; LEVINA, Ye.S., vedushchiy red.; TITSKAYA, B.F., vedushchiy red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; IONEL', A.G., vedushchiy red.; ZARETSKAYA, A.I., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Transactions of the Conference on the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation into the National Economy of the U.S.S.R.] Trudy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia po vnedreniiu radioaktivnykh izotopov i iadernykh izlucheniĭ v narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR. Pod red. N.A.Petrova, L.I.Petrenko i P.S.Savitskogo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.1. [General aspects of isotope applications. Instruments with sources of radioactive radiation. Radiation chemistry. Chemical and petroleum refining industry]

(Continued on next card)

PETROV, N.A.---(continued) Card 2.

Obshchie voprosy primeneniia izotopov. Pribory s istochnikami radioaktivnykh izlucheni. Radiatsionnaia khimiia. Khimicheskaiia i neftepererabatyvaiushchaia promyshlennost'. 1961. 340 p. Vol.2. [Construction and the industry of construction materials. Light industry. Food industry and agriculture. Medicine] Stroitel'stvo i promyshlennost' stroitel'nykh materialov. Legkaia promyshlennost'. Pishchevaia promyshlennost' i sel'skoe khoziaistvo. Meditsina. 1961. 267 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheni v narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR. Riga, 1960.

(Radioisotopes)

(Radiation)

APT, F.S.; MAZOKHINA, N.N.; NAYDENOVA, L.P.; ROGACHEV, V.I.

Microflora of products irradiated by gamma rays. Mikro-
biologiya 33 no.1:167-171 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

ROGACHEV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Chemical methods for the preservation of food. Zhurn. VHKO 10
no.3:287-294 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ACC NR: AP7002977 (1, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0074/0075

INVENTOR: Rogachev, V. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: A pulse type ultrasonic thickness gauge. Class 42, No. 189591 [announced by the "TRANSNEFT'AVTOMATIKA" Special Design Office (Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "TRANSNEFT'AVTOMATIKA")]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, novarnyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 74-75

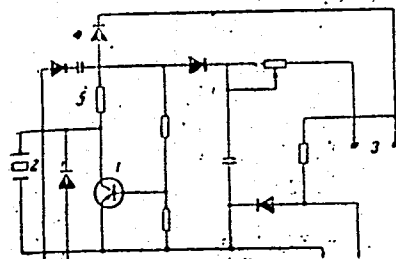
TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic equipment, ultrasonic inspection, piezoelectric transducer

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a pulse type ultrasonic thickness gauge containing a piezoelectric transducer, generator, amplifier, and flip-flop meter which measures thickness by the elapsed time between a pulse emitted by the piezoelectric transducer fed from the generator and a reference pulse. The blind zone is reduced by using a transistor as a discharge element for the piezoelectric transducer together with an electric circuit consisting of a voltage source, diode and resistor through which a constant voltage is fed to the piezoelectric transducer.

Card 1/2

UDC: 531.717.11:620.179.16.05

ACC NR: AP7J02977



1--piezoelectric transducer; 2--transistor; 3--voltage source; 4--diode; 5--resistor

SUB CODE: 14, 09, 13 / SUBM DATE: 04Jun65

Card 2/2

BOGACHEV, V. K.

"On the Problem of Deepening the Tillable Layer of Podzolic Soil." Thesis for degree of Cand. Agricultural Sci. Sub. 22 Sep 49, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Fertilizers, Agricultural Engineering, and Soil Science imeni K. K. Gedroyets.

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1. Nachal'nik Pavlodarskogo otryada po bor'be s vreditelyami
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(Smuts) (Fungicides)

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